



## **Start of [In Defense of Jewish Resistors].**

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as "interrogation" center. Then we could tell families here that the level ones had "disappeared" etc. Sometimes we sent a lawyer with Nazi credentials into such dens to occasionally achieve the release of a badly beaten individual. Of course they always had to sign a statement that they fell down the stairs etc. At other times a courageous neighbor would take a blanket, coat etc. to such a place. If it was accepted, we knew that the missing person was still alive. For the Nazis kept books. I myself went only to the police headquarters, Berlin-Alexanderplatz, with such pretended inquiries. I remember once seeing Rabbi Frinzel being taken to a cell. Sometimes I even went to Gestapo headquarters, Berlin-Frinzel Albrecht str. This was esp. scatery. One saw blood covered stairs, Berlin-Frinzel Albrecht str. This was esp. scatery. One saw blood covered stairs, Berlin-Frinzel Albrecht str. One could hear screaming of the Jews taken from "interrogations" back to cells. One also heard screaming of the tortured. Normally a colleague went with me and watched in safe distance from the building entrance for my return. One could leave the building only if one of the "interrogators" signed release. I was usually encountering two officials, Kuchmann or Eichmann. Neither was then high up the ladder. The latter even came sometimes to the C.V. office asking for certain books, translation of Hebrew words etc. Seemingly he was preparing himself for advancement in the newly organized Div. IV (Jew Dep)? He was not exactly friendly but also not abusive. Once I was sitting with my fiancee in a coffee shop frequented by Jews when Eichmann and his cohort were conducting a razzia. He just nodded to us and disregarded our table.

C.V. responsibility in those days, sanctioned by the newly organized Jewish Council, presentation, the "Reichsvertretung", was Jewish economic survival. Emigration in the hands of the Hilfsvorstand, proved extremely slow and hazardous. (not even the United States wanted us in any numbers, before then again odds that Jews in Germany could outlast the Third Reich. Besides what choice was there. In executing this policy the C.V. leaders did not accept old legality or even laws from the new government. He tried to point out that the boycott of Jewish owned stores would endanger the job of none Jewish employees, that families would involve non-Jews in insurance companies, that interference in Jewish agriculture would threaten the general flow of business in Germany etc. etc. In that cold fall, Dr Schacht, minister of economics, after reading our opinion in his office, published in government gazette, learned this by heart. On his desk in the office of the Reichstag, he suddenly went to the active section partitioning for rights for groups or individuals.

My responsibil ties within this frame were Jews in the ambul tory trade, owners of butchershops, ~~small~~ grain merchants etc. It all depended on who of the C.V. staff had encountered h t problems in the first chaotic weeks and had est blished the first contacts with the respective Nazi authoritie . If this case grew to major proportions one of the older C.V. officials accompanied me. my minor successes illustrate our struggle overall. For instance our ambulatory merchants were driven off fair grounds. We solved it this way that Jews were allowed to display their ware away from the general fairgroun's after "good German" so ipso you'll not buy from them! Our Jewish client survived this day for so - time, which indicates that the general public put the prize of merchandise over Nazi principle. In Berlin we even got permission that Jewish traders could sell their ware in Jewish owned vacant lots. Here we ran into objections from the Jewish orthodoxy where the respective ground already had been sanctified for the erection of synagogues which now we didn't need anymore. A Jewish trader who did not get permit to operate was allowed to do so as Jewish customer. The same was out as usual for Jewish customers. In addition to some income these people still had some protection against their rivals. Jewish butchers could be heard of iopening "inspections". So such information had been dropped down in visits to a "Reichsstand" office. We helped a Jewish owned hotel in a resort with the temporary removal of boycott signs pointing out that their Jewish guests will go there anyway etc. etc. The effort of the C.V. on behalf of Jewish lawyers and physicians were reported in other places. Our Nazi counterparts in such negotiations were very courteous to business. To introduce a "Reichsstand" official in the uniform of an SS Lt. Colonel offered a chair, hot hands etc. Obviously this man put him above suspicion with other than a Hitler Youth leader in uniform screened off threatened with concentration camp "during" complaints about Nazi activities. It seems that the first round of the Berlin "fair" was a real authority on impressing the directing of the Ministry of Economic presented.

What will it be question of a Jewish people right : will the right be protecting the con le life of some Jews in Germany? Did we prevent the from migrating? the answer is still possible? So is it not just as stupid as it seems hateful in Hitlerland if we have allowed any type of Jewish survival.

As told before staff member of the C.V. frequently traveled into the provinces to bring sole information and help to the much oppressed Jews there. All activities consisted of bringing food parcels, because local stores did not sell to Jews. In Berlin there was still at the Kulturbund etc. in the provinces everything from hotel to restaurant had the inscriptions: "Jews are not allowed on premises". Such eating places as normally synagogues, with a Gestapo agent present. Once when I returned to Berlin my passport was confiscated because in Marienburg/ Westpr. I had said in my sermon in the synagogue that Jews should prepare for emigration. The "preparation" was objected to. One reason such excursions was different: Upper Silesia. In this part of Germany a plebiscite had taken place right after World War I. For the post-plebiscite the League of Nations had imposed certain guarantees of human rights in little Germany for years. Not violent, the Nazis however as no boycott, no restriction etc. To tell Jews here that trouble were just around the corner was impossible. In a single case I took advantage of this extraordinary situation. Jews who passed significant documents who needed so a "document" ( marriage certificates in case marriage) to "relatives" in Upper Silesia. There at least they were not afraid to go to the police.

One day C.V. sent me, the "unobtrusive" young man, to Amsterdam, here in the Alfred Kienzler library I dictated for days from memory the stories of early Nazi atrocities. The material was published under a fictitious name. There was long, of course, in this mission since I returned to work in Berlin.

All in all my seven years with the "Bund" and the C.V. gave me some expertise in Nazi organization and personalities. Much later as a US soldier in World War II I could put this knowledge to use when I worked in anti-Nazi resistance. Third Party hill. He published the famous "Nazi Hunted List" in Dusseldorf. He put up a Nazi wanted file in Berlin. He put it in a library including the telephone, names of Nazis, criminal history etc. He never used exclusively by military intelligence. In this job I had personal contact with such Nazi greats as Julius Caesar, Hitler, Darré, Lühr, von Schirach, Duke of Coburg and a member of SS grand. One of the closest friends I survived in D.P. camps, I had to clothing, food, shelter, medical treatment, of course, with the Gestapo. I had to fulfill my official obligations to the chairman (Hilfslager). There was a stop to talk with me to him.



**End of [In Defense of Jewish  
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